The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5328 號五十二百三千五第 日六初月一十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1874. 一年禮 號四十月二十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

December 12, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 323, C. Koch, Swatow 11th December, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

December 12, MARIVELES, Spanish str., 202, Ugalde, Manila 8th December, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

December 12, ORISSA, British steamer, 1,600, W. H. Peckley, put back.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

December 12, CHINKIANG, British steamer, 798, James Hogg, Canton 11th December, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

December 13, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, Burnie, Foochow 10th December, Amoy 11th, and Swatow 12th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

December 13, H.M. gun-boat FROLIC, 464, C. E. Buckle, Shanghai 7th December.

December 13, H.I.C.M. gun-boat CHING-ON, 30, Chun-wing-fai, Taiping 13th December.

December 13, H.I.C.M. gun-boat PENG-CHAO-HOI, 600, Palmer, from a Cruise.

December 13, H.I.C.M. gun-boat CHIEN-JUI, Wade, Macao 12th December.

December 13, MATHILDE ATHELING, British bark, 676, Whereat, Whampoa 13th Dec., General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

Departures.

December 12, THIBET, str., for Shanghai.

December 12, COLORADO, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

December 12, CHINKIANG, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.

December 12, MASSILIA, str., for Yokohama.

December 12, YUEN-TZE-FEE, str., for Manila.

December 12, BEEMAH, for New York.

December 13, H.I.C.M. gun-boat CHIEN-JUI, for Canton.

December 13, H.I.C.M. gun-boat PENG-CHAO-HOI, for a Cruise.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, DECEMBER 12TH.

Theress, for Hamburg.
Chinkiang, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.
Colorado, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Mariveles*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. D. Gustave Bourgeand, Francisco Barretto, Rafael Vera G. Lope, Daniel Norton, and 1 Chinese.

Per *Yettung*, str., from Swatow:—
1 European and 41 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Capt. and Mrs. Krause, Capt. Le Bas, and Mr. A. Sher, 1 European and 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Colorado*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker and child, Lieut. Spalding, U.S.N., 2 Europeans and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco.—1 European and 330 Chinese. For New York.—Mrs. Geo. N. Mitchell, and 1 European.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
200 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish steamship *Mariveles* reports left Manila on 8th December, and had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather to arrival.

The British steamship *Yettung* reports left Swatow on 11th December, and had moderate Northerly winds and fine weather. Left the British steamer *Glengyle* in port. Passed the steamship *Yesso*, bound in.

H.M. gun-boat *Frolic* reports left Shanghai on 7th December, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. Between the Nine Pins and the Ly-ee-moon Pass, passed a large Chinese boat towing in a ship's lifeboat.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 10th December, Amoy on the 11th, and Swatow on the 12th. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kestrel*, and steamships *Seagull*, *Haining*, and *Hochung*. Passed a steamer at 1 a.m., and another at 2.50 a.m. on 11th instant, both bound North. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Growler*. Passed the Company's steamer *Yesso* off Dansborg, bound North, at 11.15 p.m. on 11th instant. In Swatow, the steamships *Glengle* and *Tuxing*. Passed a steamer at 8 p.m. on the 12th, and another at 1.10 a.m. on the 13th, both bound North. Passed a quantity of wreckage and a white life boat half sunk stern downward's off the S.E. side of the Nine Pins, apparently only lately in the water.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Brema	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Charite	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Marco Polo	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Sarah Nicholson	Swansea	Aug. 28
Tamesa	London	Aug. 29
Pallas	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 15
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varuna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Nankin (s)	London	Sept. 20
Ocean (s)	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Miako	London	Oct. 7
Chusan (s)	Glasgow	Oct. 8
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Menelaus (s)	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 2 P.M., Wines, Spirits, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139 [July 21, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE Large and Commodious HOUSE No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. VAUCHER.
Gas and Water laid throughout; also, Stables and Coach-house attached.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
1m 1895 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3, Alexandra Terrace.
Two DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street, adjoining the HONGKONG CLUB.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
(has returned to Hongkong, and is ready to receive Patients.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

SUN WOO,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT,
(Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street*
HONGKONG.
1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, 1874.

Intimations.

KRUSE & Co.
NOW beg to offer for Sale their NEW STOCK of GOODS from
PARIS, LONDON, AND VIENNA,
COMPRISING:—
AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE PARISIAN JEWELLERY.
LADIES' WRITING DESKS.
LADIES' WORK TABLES.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING BAGS and CASES.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
for
CABINETS and CARTES DE VISITES.
OPERA GLASSES.
LIQUEUR STANDS.
SCENTED HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES.
DINNER SERVICES.
DESSERT SERVICES.
COFFEE MACHINES.
COSTUME CRACKERS,
&c., &c., &c.
JARDINIERES.
ROCOCO FANS.
IVORY PAINTED FANS.
TORTOISESHELL FANS.
HANDSOMELY CARVED MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGARHOLDERS.
And
A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
of GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS
and CIGARETTES
at Moderate Prices.

COTTAGE PIANOS,
by LUNAU, LUBECK,
expressly made for the Climate.
1m 2056 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

HONGKONG BAKERY,
Established at No. 40, Central Market, in 1863.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
RUSTOMJEE RUTTUNJEE begs to inform the Public and Community of Hongkong and out Stations that he is ready to make CHRISTMAS CAKES and all other sorts of CAKES, BREAD, BISCUITS, and other CONFECTIONERY at the following prices:—

	$ c.		$ c.
Plum Wedding Cakes pr. lb.	0.90	Current Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
Plum Cakes pr. lb.	0.70	Spun Cakes pr. doz.	0.50
Seed Cakes "	0.45		
Almond Cakes "	0.70		
Macroom Cakes pr. doz.	1.00	Bun Cakes pr. doz.	1.00
		Mince Pies "	2.00

All other sorts of CONFECTIONERY and PASTRY at moderate price.
1m 1980 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.
DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
WORKS at EAST POINT.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(TOWN OFFICE:—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PRAYA PREMISES.)
THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ASSORTED "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.
Plain Biscuits.	
SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICH CHEESE "

Also,
Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
2m 1984 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE Committee of the Macao Relief Fund having received several parcels of Clothes for the Sufferers by the Typhoon, beg to tender thanks to the generous donors; and as winter is approaching, the vigor of which will be keenly felt by the destitute, who look up to the wealthy and those in easy circumstances for relief, the Charity of the Public is again appealed to for further donations, especially of Children's Clothing, of which but little has been received. This appeal is particularly directed to the sympathy of Mothers of Families towards the Children of the Poor.
FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
Secretary, Macao Relief Fund Committee.
1919 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1071 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.
1y 925 June 15

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 14th December, 1874, at 2 P.M.,—
The following WINES, SPIRITS, &c., to close sundry Consignments:—
5 in diamond, 198/215, 54 Doz. Pale SHERRY.
" " 161/79, 28 " PORT WINE.
" " 206/33, 18 Cases do. do.
25 Doz. 1 Crown SHERRY.
20 " CHAMPAGNE.
20 " Outlar's BRANDY.
5 " De Lossy's CHAMPAGNE.
4 Quarter Casks SHERRY.
And
5 Cases Assorted French VEGETABLES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1988 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.
In re SUNDRY SPARS of HARDWOOD, DERELICT.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from MALCOLM STRUAN, TORODE, Marshal of the above Court, to Sell under a Decree of Appraisement and Sale, at Noon,
WEDNESDAY,
the 16th day of December, 1874, at Kowloon Point, near Messrs. EASTON & Co.'s Foundry,
1 Log TEAK WOOD.
9 Logs HARDWOOD.
24 SPARS of different sizes.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
2074 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction (on board),
THURSDAY,
the 17th December, 1874, at 12 o'clock Noon,
Instead of the time previously advertised,
The receiving Hulk
"FORT WILLIAM,"
of about 1,800 Tons Register, as she now lies in the Harbour.
The Hull, One Anchor, and 45 fathoms Chain to be sold in one lot.
Spare Anchors, Cables, &c., will be sold separately.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, and to be taken delivery of within twenty-four hours after fall of the hammer.
The Steamer *Spada* will leave the Company's Office Wharf at 11.45 A.M. on the day of Sale for the conveyance of intending Purchasers.
For further particulars and inspecting orders, apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
2076 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 21st day of December, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises,
By Order of the Mortgagee pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to them in their Mortgage,—
The unexpired Terms of 999 years created by the Crown Leases of ALL THOSE PIECES of GROUND situated in Wanchai Road under Morrison Hill, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOTS Nos. 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 613, 614, 615, together with the substantially built COAL GODOWNS thereon, capable of storing 10,000 tons of Coal, or thereabouts.
Further Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
THOS. G. GLOVER,
Auctioneer.
2058 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

IN THE GOODS OF ALEXANDER MACDONALD, DECEASED.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late ALEXANDER MACDONALD, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on
FRIDAY,
the 15th day of January, 1875, at Noon, on the Premises,
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situated at PRAYA WEST, and registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 184, containing about 32,000 square feet, with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
And,
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
Also,
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal, Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.
Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts, Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies, Copper and Iron Nails, Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
And,
A QUANTITY of TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. On the other Lots, cash before delivery. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of the hammer.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BREREETON, Solicitors of the Representatives of the late ALEXANDER MACDONALD.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2044 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
TO be Sold by Public Auction or Private Contract under a Decree of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,—
All that VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, abutting on the North side thereof on the Queen's Road, on the South side thereof on Circular Pathway, on the East side thereof on the Ground in the possession of Government, and on the West side thereof on a public road, which said PIECE of GROUND is known as INLAND LOT No. 94. Together with all the SHOPS, DWELLING HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and ERECTIONS thereon.
Notice will be given of the Sale by Public Auction of the Property, if not disposed of by Private Contract.
Further Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Undersigned, or Messrs. CALDWELL and BREREETON, Solicitors, 28, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2081 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,)
TO-MORROW,
the 15th December, 1874, at Noon,
On Board,—
The Peruvian Ship
"EMIGRANTE,"
(formerly American Ship *Guiding Star*,) of 946 Tons Register, as she now lies in this harbour at Kowloon, with all her Apparel and Gear.
TERMS OF SALE:—Half of the Purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Vessel at Purchaser's risk at the fall of the hammer.
E. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
2027 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
NIGHT SALE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
the 15th December, 1874, at Noon, on the Premises, Lan[illegible] Road,
[illegible] & Co.'s Warehouse,
[illegible] Bond Street,
[illegible] 7.30 P.M.,
[illegible] assortment of Ladies' and GOODS, viz.:—
And,
A variety of FANCY ARTICLES.
Also,
Japanese SILKS, Bed Covers, Ladies' Dressing GOWNS and PETTICOATS, Fancy TROUSERINGS, in [illegible] lengths.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. GUTZLAFF,
Auctioneer.
2083 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd December, 1874, at 4 P.M., on the Premise,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated between Western Street and Portlaoma Road, and at the back of No. 2, Police Station, West, and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. [illegible], containing 15,223 square feet.
[illegible] PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated in [illegible] and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 795, containing 36,[illegible] feet.
Lot No. 872 will not be put up for Sale.
For Further Particulars apply at the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
2093 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Hongkong, on Friday, the Eleventh day of December instant, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations in the Articles of Association with regard to the Reserve Fund.
A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth idem, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Resolutions as were passed at the Meeting convened for the first named date.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
45d 1837 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club.)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—

Cameo Portraits,	(if in one order)	for 1 doz. $4.00
Do.	do.	for 2 doz. 7.00
" "	"	" 3 " 9.00
" "	"	" 5 " 12.00
Cabinet Portraits,	"	" 1 " 5.00
" "	"	" 1 " 8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain,		each 6.00
" worked up and mounted		" 10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete,		25.00
Views from Negatives in Stock,		0.50
do do		per doz. 5.00

Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.

Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy,	$10.00
Extra copies, each	0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy,	0.50
Extra copies,	0.25

N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.
During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.
tf 2063 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Twenty Shares numbered 11,921 to 11,940 have this day been Forfeited by resolution of the Board of Directors under the Provisions of Article IX. of the Articles of Association.
By Order.
H. KLÆR,
Acting Secretary.
2035 Hongkong, 4th December, 1874.

HORSES.
TO be Sold; (the Property of Colonel SMITH, 80th Regiment,) the following HORSES, viz.:—
"LINNET," a thorough-bred Australian.
"STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEER," Grey Australian, carries a Lady.
"FINETTE," Bay Australian Mare, a good Lady's Hack.
1995 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.
1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*
ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.
tf 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS.
WAI NAM'S INVESTMENT IN EUROPEAN GOODS.
ON VIEW.
OPPOSITE ATICK'S,
UNDER THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, CORNER OF WELLINGTON STREET.
MILLINERY—*Latest Fashions.*
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
LACE TIES, &c.
MORLEY'S HOSIERY.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, &c.
WEBSTER'S
PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS,
PENKNIVES, SCISSORS, TEAPOTS, &c., &c.
ARTICLES FOR PRESENTS.
All not sold before the 21st instant, will be sold by Auction before Christmas.
2088 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

ROSE & Co.
BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of GOODS for the present Season, which they have just received:—
Ladies' Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
" Cloth and Serge Do.
FUR TRIMMINGS of every description.
Ladies' Silk, Serge, and Rep COSTUMES.
Girls' COSTUMES.
Boys' SAILOR SUITS.
EDINBRO' SETS for Children, consisting of JACKET, MUFF, and COLLARET.
WOOLLEN SHAWLS,
and
SHETLAND WRAPS
in great Variety.
Eiderdown QUILTS and SKIRTS,
PETTICOATS.
Opera HOODS and CLOAKS.
French MILLINERY.
Ladies' Novelties in HATS and BONNETS, in Felt, Straw, and Chip.
[illegible] FLOWERS, PLUMES, and Fancy FEATHERS.
Choice designs in JET TRIMMINGS.
LINEN and FANCY SETS, Assorted, including
"The New Beaded BERTHA and SACHEL."
"The Patent DRESS IMPROVER."
SILKS, VELVETEENS.
New Diagonal SERGES.
REPS, SATIN CLOTHS.
French MERINOS, in all Colours.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Paris Kid GLOVES.
Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
HOSIERY.
Gentlemen's SHIRTS, Oxford and White.
Cashmere and Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Dressing JACKETS and GOWNS.
SCARVES.
TIES.
Cash's Celebrated Friction TOWELS.
PERFUMERY in variety.
Berlin WOOL WORK of every description.
CRICKET SETS, complete.
&c., &c., &c.
2020 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the British Bark "*Chinaman*," Mackenzie, Master, must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at noon, or they will not be recognized.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
2d 2083 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

WANTED, by a Respectable Married Woman, with excellent testimonials, EMPLOYMENT as NURSE to Children or to attend on a Lady going to Europe. Address "W. R," *Daily Press* Office.
2075 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY,
OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by
ANSONIA CLOCK Co. GILBERT CLOCK Co.
WATERBURY CLOCK Co. E. INGRAHAM & Co.
☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
2d 2013 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

NOTICE.
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 1979 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

NOTICE.
NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

CITY HALL THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF SMITH'S ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL COMBINATION.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 14th,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF A. DE CASTRO FAMILY.
Under the Patronage and Presence of VICE-ADMIRAL SIR G. SHADWELL, K.C.B., COMMODORE J. E. PARISH, and the OFFICERS of H.M. NAVY.
By kind permission of Captain ARTHUR *and the Officers of H.M.S. "Iron Duke," the Band will be in attendance.*
IMMENSE PROGRAMME, brimful of Novelty and Variety. First Appearance of YOUNG AUSTRALIA, the smallest Acrobat in the World, who will introduce himself in a Brown Paper Parcel.
LOYAL, the Athletic Wonder, will appear to-night in his Marvellous, Extraordinary and Wonderful Feat of Riding a Bicycle on a Tight Wire Rope, the full length of the Theatre.
First Appearance of DR. BUMBLE, the Great Electro Biologist, who will give Seances in Mesmerism and Phrenology.
To-night's BENEFIT of A. DE CASTRO FAMILY, who will introduce the Greatest Sensational Feats ever seen in this, or any other country.
MADAME DE CASTRO to-night, with the infant Prodigies, YOUNG ENGLAND, ALBERTIO, and ANNETTE. They will to-night astound all beholders.
ZUILA, the Beautiful Fairy Star, in her astonishing Performance on the Tight Wire Rope.
MISS SHAPTER and E. McLEAN, the Greatest Burlesque Artistes in new Specialities!
MASTER McLEAN, the Dancing Spider in more Eccentricities.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M., to commence at 9.
Dress Circle, $2; Stalls, $2; Second Seats, $1.
Seamen and Marines of Squadron 4-dol. each.
P. H. KIRBY, *Manager.*
2094 Hongkong, 14th December, 1874.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
Captain Stevens, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, ap

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 1491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

ED. CHASTEL.

3m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of AFONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.

Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

AFONG,
Photographer.

tf 1839 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTTLEY.

tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.

Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY," For 1875.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so *without delay*. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 3rd, 1874.

MARRIAGE.

At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. James Lamont, Presbyterian Minister, JOHN MURRAY, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, to MAY SMITHERS, daughter of John Inglis, Esq. [2089

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 14TH, 1874.

THE case with reference to the collision between the steamer *Kwangtung* and a Chinese junk, of which we recently gave an abstract report from the *Foochow Herald*, demands attention on account of its forming an entirely new and, we think, a somewhat dangerous precedent with reference to the jurisdiction which should obtain in such cases. The matter was heard before a Mixed Court, instead as would be supposed before a British Vice-Admiralty Court. In the absence of any statement of the grounds upon which it was decided that a Mixed tribunal, that is one consisting of the Taoutai and Her Majesty's Consul, should try the case, we are unable to write as definitely as we could wish upon the point. A reference to the Order in Council of 1865 will show that Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction is provided for only at Shanghai, and not at the Provincial Courts at the other ports; and that a Provincial Court may report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, and the Supreme Court may direct the mode and the place where the case is to be heard, "notwithstanding anything in this order." It appears that in accordance with this latter provision the Consul at Foochow applied to Sir EDMUND HORNBY, who directed that the case should be heard before the Consul and the Taoutai, and the matter was proceeded with strictly in that form, the Captain of the *Sea Gull*, who sat with the Consul being there not as an Assessor, but merely as a friend, to give him such advice and assistance as appeared to be necessary. The result of the investigation, as our readers are aware, was that the owners of the steamer were condemned in damages to the extent of $1,800, and Captain PITMAN, who from the first had protested against the constitution of the Court, was informed that there was no appeal from Mixed Courts when the Consul and the Taoutai agreed. This happy concurrence of opinion having subsisted between these two august personages, the owners of a British vessel are condemned to pay a large sum of money upon the sole dictum of a Chinese Mandarin, who of necessity knows absolutely nothing with regard to foreign vessels, and a Consul, who knows about as much. It is stated that the parties concerned do not feel satisfied with the decision, which they hold to be against the weight of the evidence, and it is, therefore, a very unsatisfactory state of things that there should be no more suitable Court to hear such cases.

It would be very satisfactory, as the matter forms an important precedent, if the CHIEF JUSTICE would publish the reasons which led him to decide upon having the matter brought before a Mixed Court. In the absence of any statement of such reasons, we can only surmise that they are based upon some technicality with reference to proceedings in Admiralty. Such proceedings are *in rem* that is against the thing as opposed to *in personam* against the person, and the exterritoriality privileges granted by the treaty attach only to persons. From this it may appear that the Chinese have a right untouched by the treaty stipulations to attach a vessel in Admiralty, and on this ground it may have been assumed that a British Vice-Admiralty Court could have no jurisdiction in China, although damages were sought from a British ship. It is however rather a wide assumption to conclude that the Chinese have anything similar to Admiralty jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, so far as is known, it is a peculiarity of all Chinese laws that they are mainly personal, and contain very little which bears an analogy to procedure *in rem* in any case. But even if this was not stretching a point in Chinese favour to a rather noticeable extent, it would seem that the principle "actor sequitur forum rei," the suitor follows the Court of the thing in dispute—that would be in this case not the ship but the money claimed as compensation, for the recovery of which the vessel is attached as security—would apply. However this may be, it is clear that if the proceedings at Foochow were correct, the Supreme Court at Shanghai can have no jurisdiction in Vice-Admiralty in a similar case, because the right of jurisdiction depends upon the provisions of the treaty; and the order in Council only regulates its mode. If the jurisdiction was not conceded, nothing in the Order in Council can confer it as against the rights of the Chinese. If the Chinese, on the other hand, have not jurisdiction in such cases at Shanghai, how comes it that they have such jurisdiction at Foochow? Sir EDMUND HORNBY is so high an authority upon questions of this kind, that we presume he has some good reasons for the course he has adopted; but it is certainly difficult to understand the matter without further explanation than has yet been made.

It is evident, if the course of action taken is to be adopted as a precedent, it will be necessary that some suitable form of procedure be drawn up to meet such cases in future; as it is certainly very unreasonable that nautical cases should be decided without the assistance of skilled Assessors. A decision so arrived at can give satisfaction to no one, and it is very apt to be directly contrary to the merits of the case. In the present instance, it is said that the evidence was most conflicting, and that as far as it went, it showed that the junk had not shown proper lights, and it is a very unsatisfactory state of things under such circumstances that it is impossible, with every respect for the Consul and the Taoutai, to feel that there has been any decision given which can carry the requisite authority to form even a presumption against the complaints which are made, the merits of which, on account of there being no appeal, can never be known.

The Fire Bell was rung on Saturday evening, but happily the alarm turned out to be a false one.

The cause of the P. & O. steamship *Orissa* breaking down was the giving way of machinery connected with the piston rod.

Mr. H. L. Dennys applied to the Chief-Justice in the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in the estate of Chey Leong Po, for letters of administration on behalf of deceased's brother. The application was granted.

Rev. Dr. Eitel, of the London Missionary Society, preached in Union Church yesterday, morning and evening. There was a large attendance on both occasions, and collections were made on behalf of the Society.

On Saturday last, as the *Yettung* on her arrival steamed up through the shipping, one of the small-boats got capsized alongside of her and all its occupants were thrown into the water. None of them were drowned.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Saturday, the adjourned case of Chan Sing v. Wong Chong, $137 came on, and after some further evidence Mr. Justice Snowden reserved judgment. Mr. Holmes was for plaintiff, and Mr. Johnson for defendant.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the draft of a proposed ordinance for amending the Registration ordinance of 1866. It contains various modifications of that ordinance in details, and also an important additional provision, namely, that for the Registration of all partners in any Chinese business, with their several places of residence in the Colony and elsewhere.

The Band of H.M.'s 30th Regiment will perform this evening the following programme:—

Quick March... "Franc Picard"... Meyer.
Overture... "Semiramide"... Rossini.
Valse... "Jungherren Tanze"... Strauss.
Selection... "Scotch Medley"... Calaville.
Galop... "Up and off"... Faust.
"God Save the Queen."

W. W. FENTLING, Bandmaster.

There was a very good attendance at the midday performance of Smith's Acrobatic Troupe on Saturday, and the children were greatly delighted at the feats of the de Castro family. This evening the performance is to be for the benefit of the de Castros, under the patronage of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Shadwell and Commodore Parish. There will be an entire change of programme and several very interesting feats are announced. We are confident that this fact, combined with the well deserved popularity of Mr. and Madame de Castro and their wonderful children, will secure a bumper house.

The Rev. Dr. Burdon, the new Bishop of Victoria, was installed in the Cathedral at the morning Service yesterday. He was received at the principal entrance and conducted to his stall in the chancel by a procession consisting of the Revs. R. H. Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, the Revs. W. H. Baynes and A. B. Hutchinson, the Rev. Lo-Sam-Yuen (a deacon) the Registrar of the Diocese, the Choir, and Verger. The Letters Commendatory from the Archbishop of Canterbury were read out by the Colonial Chaplain, and the Right Rev. Prelate preached a Sermon, and administered the Holy Communion at the conclusion of the Service.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 30th November, 1874, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$521,416
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	732,499
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	492,706
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,641,256
Total	$3,387,877

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 10th Dec., 1874.

Mr. Disraeli's health is improving.

President Grant recommends legislation concerning the Chinese Immigration.

Count Arnim's trial has commenced. He took exceptions to the jurisdiction of the Court, but this was overruled. The indictment was read, charging him with the embezzlement of State documents. The examination of witnesses commenced on the 10th of December.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1874

INQUEST.

An inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Government temporary Civil Hospital, at 11 a.m., before James Russell, Esq., coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. H. McLean, J. Robinson, and B. Layton, on the body of a Chinese, named Mok Ayow, 25 years of age, who fell from aloft on board the British ship *Atlantic*.

Chun Asli, said he knew the deceased. They were both working as riggers up aloft on board the British ship *Atlantic*, lying over at the Kowloon Docks. He was on one side of the mast and the deceased was on the other. He did not see the deceased fall but saw him on the deck, and assisted to take him to the Tung-wah Hospital.

Thomas Stevens, a seaman on board, said he saw the deceased fall at 9.30 a.m. from the fore topmast crosstrees on to the top of the forecastle house. He fell legs down. A rope broke which he was holding on to.

Dr. Wharry, the Superintendent of the Hospital, deposed to several parts of the body being broken, and to death being caused by concussion of the brain.

The jury then returned a verdict of "accidental death."

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMER "MONGOL."

[The following was issued as an Extra on Saturday evening:—]

We much regret to have to record the total loss of the above steamer, Captain Flamank, which left this morning for Yokohama. She started about 10.30 A.M., with a Pilot on board, and had fine weather. The Pilot left her just outside the Ly-ee-moon Pass at 11.30. At a quarter to 12, when they were in the vicinity of the Nine Pins, the second officer (Mr. Fry) was on the bridge along with the Captain. The Captain told him that there would be a rock ahead, and asked him to go down and look on the chart to see if he could discover its position. The second officer went down as requested, but could not discover it and came up and told the Captain so. The Captain then told him to keep well off the island and he went down to examine the chart himself. He returned to the bridge soon afterwards and said he could not discover the rock, and only saw an island which would be above water. He then altered the ship's course a little more towards the land and five minutes afterwards she struck. The captain then at once gave orders to sound the pumps, and they found that the ship was making water. Believing that the steamer was resting upon the rock, orders were given to back the engines with a view to getting her off, but it was discovered that she had gone right over the rock. The second officer then ordered the man at the wheel to turn the ship's head round and make for the shore. The water by this time was reported gaining on the ship forward; and seeing that it was useless to proceed, orders were given to stop the engines and attempts were made to get the boats out. The Captain and second officer then left the bridge. The mate and the surgeon were looking after the Captain's wife, who was an invalid. Two boats were lowered, and a number of the crew made off in them, in fact, they were filled before they reached the water. Those remaining on board tried to get another boat down, but the water was gaining so much forward and the vessel sinking so rapidly, that it was impossible. The second officer thinks that all was over, jumped overboard and swam from the ship. Immediately afterwards the vessel went down, the captain, his wife and several others being lost with her. While the second officer was in the water the bodies of the captain's wife, and of the chief officer were floating close to him. As the vessel was sinking a violent explosion took place from the water coming in contact with the boilers. The boats which made off were away some little distance, and after a time came back and picked up the second and third officers, a fireman and a Chinaman, who were all struggling in the water close together. The vessel at the time she struck was going about 9 knots an hour with a strong monsoon and a heavy swell against her. So sudden was the sad catastrophe that she sank within five minutes after she struck. The two boats were taken in tow by a junk and arrived here about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The *Mongol* was a new vessel built on the Clyde last year, and was one of the new fleet of the New York, London and China Steamship Company Limited. She had a crew in all of 52 of whom fifteen have been lost. The names of those drowned are as follows:—

Captain J. Flamank.
Mrs. Flamank.
W. H. Gawthorpe, chief officer.
W. F. Ring, 4th officer.
— Campbell, second engineer.
J. Smith, 4th engineer.
J. Gentle, boilermaker.
— Smith, carpenter.
— Jewell, second steward.
S. Bevis, mess steward.
— Ludlow, firemen.
— Murdock, do.
— Lewis, do.
— Frankenstone, and Stone, sailors.
Two Chinese.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

12th December.—

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "MARINA."

Benjamin Smart, seaman on board the British bark *Marina*, charged another seaman on board, named Frank Antonio, with using threatening and abusive language towards him on the 11th instant.

The complainant said the defendant at 10.30 p.m. accused him of having abused him, and at the same time threatened him with a knife which he drew. The defendant wanted to fight. He tried to take the knife from him but he cut his finger in doing so.

The defendant said this was not true. The crew threatened him.

The magistrate ordered the defendant to be discharged from the ship.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th December.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

GAMBLING.

Sikh constable No. 552 found a man named Wong Abee pretending to be selling cakes at Sowkewan, in possession of dice in abundance, gambling cash, basins for dice, and a marker for the same purpose, with a crowd of people around him.

The defendant, who said he only allowed his customers to throw the dice for his cakes, was fined $1 or three days' imprisonment.

WILFUL OBSTRUCTION.

A few months back the proprietors of a bird's shop, a pork butcher's stall and a tin shop were summoned for obstructing the public thoroughfare. They were fined and cautioned at the time. This had its effect, and one man actually moved away. However, thinking the police had forgotten all about it, they commenced again to occupy the public way, and three of them were summoned. One of them, who said he was only successor to another gone away, was fined 50 cents. The others, who had been residents for a long period, were fined $5 each.

GAME FOR CHRISTMASS.

Inspector Grimes charged Foo Hing Sing, Lew Afook, Kong Ayung and Wong Angau, with unlawfully killing and slaughtering a dog, exposing and cooking part of the same, thereby causing a nuisance in a house in Wai On lane at 2 p.m. on the 11th instant.

The defendants were discharged, as dog eating was no offence.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

Evan Stenfuneff, a seaman on board H.I.R. M.S. *Bogatyr*, charged a small boy named Cheng Lum Choi with attempting to steal $4 from his pocket. Complainant said he felt some one at his pockets and looking around saw a number of boys running away and the defendant in custody of a Chinese constable. He could not say whose hands were in his pocket. He lost nothing.

Chinese constable No. 263 said he was watching the defendant for some time, as from his manners he judged he was what he turned out to be, and seeing him put his hands into the complainant's pocket he immediately seized him.

The defendant asked the witnesses many questions, which shewed in spite of his statement that he had only been in the colony a few days, and that he was well versed in the usages and privileges of the court.

His Worship sent this young rascal to 21 days' imprisonment, and ordered him to be flogged twice, ten strokes each time and at periods to be placed in solitary confinement.

SINGULAR SCENE IN A CHURCH.

A very painful scene occurred in a church in Bucks township, Ohio. It seems from the account given of the affair by the *Dover Reporter* that the church has lately been undergoing repairs. Among other improvements a new coat of paint was placed on the pews, followed by a coat of varnish; the result was most pleasing to the eye, but unfortunately the varnish had been applied so late in the week that it had not had time to become hard before Sunday, when the congregation flocked to their seats. No apparent inconvenience was suffered until the clergyman was about to deliver the benediction, when the congregation were horrified to find that they were unable to stand up—they were, in fact, glued, or rather varnished, to their seats. Their spasmodic efforts to rise were distressing to witness—in vain did the clergyman exhort them from the pulpit to resignation. They were seized with a kind of panic. At last they managed to tear themselves from their sittings; but at what a sacrifice! The pews were literally covered with fragments of Sunday apparel. Shreds of silk, lawns, calico, broadcloth, and cashmeres were left as souvenirs of the tenacity of varnish used in beautifying that church.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The prevalent idea that the late treaty, executed by Sir Bartle Frere on behalf of Great Britain with the Sultan of Zanzibar, gave the death-blow to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, seems to have been most erroneous. Only last week we announced the capture of a large slaver off Zanzibar by the boats of her Majesty's ship Rifleman, and now we receive intelligence of another slave-laden dhow being seized by the Vulture at or about the same spot, and a glance at the *London Gazette* from time to time is sufficient to convince one that a very considerable increase of pay is being earned by the officers and men of the ships on the East Indian station in the way of prize money, so frequent are the advertisements of "intended distribution." In the opinion of naval officers who are on the spot, and thus qualified to form a correct opinion, the late treaty is decidedly faulty, and is likely to prove ineffectual in checking the traffic in human flesh. This view is strongly supported by the fact that under the obligations imposed upon him by England, the Sultan of Zanzibar no longer receives a poll-tax on each slave. In a word, we have opened up free trade in "a man and a brother," and since this commodity is no longer liable to the levy of any duty, an impetus has been given to the trade, which may at this moment be described as brisk. It is not pleasant to reflect that while we have put the Sultan to great inconvenience, and reduced his revenue, we have added fresh vigour to the trade against which our attack was under Naval officers are fully convinced of the necessity for remodelling the present treaty, if the traffic in slaves is to be abolished; and when it is remembered that this very traffic is to them the only source of excitement on a miserable station, not to mention the capture of slavers bringing reward in the way of prize-money, we may rest assured that the conviction is honestly arrived at and is undoubtedly true.—*Globe.*

A SOUND MIND IN A SOUND BODY.

(*Schoolmaster.*)

Much as has been said and written of late years about education, the full import and true meaning of the term are still far from being generally understood. It is not the least of the many evils that resulted from the introduction of the Revised Code that education in the minds of the public has been considered synonymous with proficiency in the three Rs. The progress of education has been measured year by year by the increased percentage of children who, at the annual examination of her Majesty's Inspector, succeeded in fulfilling the requirements of the six standards. Thus it has come to pass that an undue amount of attention has been bestowed upon the merely mechanical part of education, to the neglect of other branches as important if not more so. Englishmen are not so much theorists as practical men. If they see a work which requires doing, they do it, and do it with their might. But for want of a correct general view of the matter in hand, their efforts are not always proportionate to the value of the work, nor do they always begin at the right end. Much attention has of late been paid to the mental cultivation, and some regard given to the moral training of the children in our elementary schools, while little or no care has been exercised to secure that which should be considered as the foundation of mental culture—viz., a sound systematic training of the body. Physical education has not been altogether forgotten, nor have its claims been completely ignored. The efforts, however, to secure it have been few and feeble, and we are in danger of training up a race of men who will be as inferior to their predecessors in physical power as they will surpass them in mental culture.

The efforts of educationists should be directed to the securing of a sound mind in a sound body. Unless the soundness of body be attained, it will be impossible to obtain soundness of mind. Of the two, the training of the body should be attended to before the culture of the mind. The former is the necessary foundation upon which the cultivator of the mind may build. Our complaint is, that too often the latter is urged on to the detriment of the former. There is no reason why, after a certain age, the two should not proceed together. Systematic provision needs to be made for physical training in all grades of schools. This training should be regularly inspected, and grants made on its account. At present, not only is no encouragement given by the Education Department to this branch, but unnecessary obstacles are put in its way. The time to be devoted to drill is restricted to a minimum amount, and the teacher is not permitted to exercise his boys until he has received from some recognized authority a certificate of competency. Several School Boards have, in two or three ways, evidenced their desire to educate physically as well as intellectually the children in their schools. Playgrounds have been, or are to be, provided in connection with each of the permanent schools erected by the London Board, and a drill instructor has been appointed, whose chief work for some time must necessarily be to drill the teachers and assistants, and will afterwards include the superintendence of the instruction in drill given to each school by its teachers. But drill alone is not sufficient properly to develop the physical capacities of children. Gymnastic apparatus of some kind should be provided in connection with every school. The London Board has refused to sanction the purchase of apparatus for its schools, as we understand, because of the danger which attends the use of such apparatus when used without proper supervision. To appoint an instructor in gymnastics to each school would be out of the question; but there are several descriptions of apparatus, at once simple and efficient, that might be employed with no risk, and requiring no skilled instructor. The dumb-bell exercise, climbing ropes and poles, and the horizontal bar may be instanced. An exercise twice a week with the dumb-bells for ten minutes would of itself form a valuable physical training. The time devoted to such exercises would be well spent; and we question whether the intellectual results would not in the year gain rather than lose by the time devoted to the training of the body.

Still, with our present means and appliances, much more might be done than is done. This is too wide a subject to be treated fully in the present article; but we would direct attention to two particular points mentioned at the recent Social Science Congress. The regular inspection of the cleanliness of children before morning and afternoon school was advocated. There are schools where this has been done for many years with the best results. In some cases, there is not the necessary accommodation for the purpose; but, where possible, there are few things which be more beneficial than the forming of children into lines previous to their marching into school, and the systematic inspection of their persons and dress. Cleanliness is one of the first things it is necessary to teach to children, notwithstanding that it is not among the subjects required by Government. With such an inspection of the cleanliness of the scholars it is necessary that each school should possess sufficient accommodation for the cleansing of such as come in a dirty condition. It is not every school that possesses a lavatory suited to its size. Some even of the new permanent schools erected by the London Board are deficient in this respect—an evidence of the truth of our remark that the physical training of children has not received its just share of attention. With the other suggestion made at the Glasgow Congress—a novelty possibly to the amateurs present, but not to teachers—we heartily agree—viz., that after every lesson there should be a few minutes devoted to the exercising of the children. In were well too if, every morning and afternoon, the pupils were able to leave the school for a few minutes' play. But the arrangements in many of our schools forbid this. The time occupied in leading two or three hundred children in an orderly manner from the top of a large building and back again, would of itself be more than could be well spared without any time being devoted to play. It is greatly to be deplored that the space in many of our schools is so circumscribed that change of position and a few simple exercises cannot be secured within the schoolroom itself. This is partly due to the excessive narrowness of the modern model schoolroom. The Scotch were wise in their generation when they refused to adopt the width prescribed by the Department for their schools. Their successful stand against the dictum of "My Lords" in this instance evidenced the value of a good reputation. The English, not being so advanced in educational matters, had to submit; and, in many ways, the greatest inconvenience results from want of sufficient room for the proper working of the school.

SOMETHING FORGOTTEN.—People have been taught so much about preparing for heaven that they have sometimes become very indifferent workers on earth, and in anticipating the joys of the future world have overlooked the infinite possibilities for good in the world that now is.

A WONDERFUL DIVER.

Amongst the passengers by the *Queen*, a steamer belonging to the National Company, on her last voyage from New York, was a Capt. Paul Boynton, of the New Jersey Coastguard, a professional diver. When the *Queen* had got two or three hundred miles from New York, Capt. Boynton, if we are to believe what we hear, declared his intention of jumping overboard and swimming back, in order to test a peculiar apparatus for floating to which he was quite anxious to trust his life. The captain of the steamer, however, would not permit what he regarded as a suicidal proceeding; and so the professional diver, sorely against his will, was not allowed to throw himself into the sea. When the *Queen* was about seven miles off the Irish coast he obtained leave of absence in the fashion he required. Instead of selecting a calm day and warm sunshine for his first plunge, Boynton launched himself into the deep on Tuesday night at half-past nine o'clock, with a gale blowing. As he dropped into the waves the steamer forged ahead. "All right, captain," roared the adventurer cheerily, and was then lost sight of in the tossing waste of waters amidst the breathless astonishment of the passengers. He turned up next evening in Cork not a bit the worse of his adventure. And yet, as may be easily surmised, he had no fair weather time of it. While the houses were shaking and slates were being blown off roofs in London, this bold swimmer was alone upon the stormy sea, encased in his magic dress, carried up and down the alternate hills and valleys of the ocean until he confesses to feeling for the first time in his life sea-sick. No steward was available during his hour of trial; but then, on the other hand, there was no confined cabin to aggravate his sufferings. As he neared the coast the tempest increased in violence. He was close to the cliffs of Ballintore, where "some idea of the heavy sea on may be gathered from the fact that at one moment, having mounted on the top of a huge wave, he seemed to be on a level with the cliff tops, the next instant he was hurled down into an abyss of a hundred feet, shut in by high walls of water. In this frightful manner he was tossed for more than an hour." At length, having been seven hours in the water, and having swam over thirty miles, Captain Boynton steered himself into a harbour, and got to Skibbereen, where he posted a number of letters intrusted to him for the purpose by the passengers of the steamer. The achievement of the professional diver was intended to illustrate the advantages and capabilities of a costume by which a man becomes as it were his own ship, and is quite independent of steamers or packet vessels. When an entrance is effected into these garments and they are inflated properly, the tenant of the suit must float whether he will or not. He is also arranged, we believe, in compartments, so that if there was a leak in anyone quarter he would still have nothing to fear except whatever inconvenience he might suffer from being slightly out of trim. He possesses the power of steering and sculling himself, being furnished with a paddle for the purpose. As when one jumps from a steamer into the Atlantic it is impossible to tell how long one may remain in the Atlantic, the voyager of the future must be provided with food. He carries a bag of sustenance sufficient to last him ten days; but he must be prepared for other contingencies besides those of hunger and thirst. Knocking about the sea, he might be run down by a careless ship, and if he has a lantern to affix to his head-piece, which he can also, we are informed, use as a reading-lamp, for a small library would seem to form a part of his equipment. Again, who knows but he may stumble against a shark, and so we have him armed with an axe and a long knife. He furthermore bears a flag, and can hoist the Stars and Stripes; while, when tired of paddling, he can erect a sail as readily as a nautilus. Such in brief is an account of the dress in which Captain Boynton swam thirty miles in a storm.

THE CEMETERIES IN THE CRIMEA.

The condition of the British graves in the Crimea has been, from time to time, the subject of much anxious correspondence in the public papers, and many and different were the accounts given of their condition and preservation; at one time reported to be in good order, and at another that they had suffered from neglect and desecration on the part of the country people. In the end, officers of rank and experience were sent out by the English Government to the Crimea, with the view of reporting on the actual condition of these cemeteries, where the bones of some of the best and bravest of England's sons are laid. On their return home, it would seem, their report was considered satisfactory, as no further action was taken. We have received a letter from an officer who has visited the spot since the return to England of the Commission and he gives a report of the state of affairs which is truly most discreditable to a country like ours. We give his relation in his own words:—"Last autumn I went to the Crimea, and among the first places I visited were the graves of our countrymen buried in the various cemeteries before Sebastopol. From what appeared in the public papers a few months previously, it was understood that competent officers had been sent from England to examine into the state of the graveyards, and that they had reported them to be in a satisfactory condition; so I was surprised to find them in the state I did. At Cathcart's Hill the wall was broken down in several places to allow the cattle to feed within the cemetery, and I do not exaggerate when I say that there was hardly one stone or memorial standing, and in a great many instances they had been defaced by having the crosses chipped off, and the names obliterated. In other cases the graves had actually been dug up and the bones were above the ground; this, I was given to understand, was done by the Tartars in the hope of finding rings or other valuables buried with them. Such was the state of Cathcart's Hill, one of the principal graveyards; but the others were in a more deplorable condition, so much so, that they could hardly be recognized as graveyards at all. A gentleman who was with me, and who had spent some years in the Crimea, showed me the tombstone of a well-known gallant officer; he said he had renewed it three times in the course of 18 months, and the fragments of two of the former tombstones were lying close to the grave. This was what I saw nearly a year ago; only two months ago a friend of mine visited the Crimea and I asked him to let me know the state of the various cemeteries. His report of them I have just received; he states, 'they are all in a most disgraceful condition, although the wall round Cathcart's Hill has been repaired; this I knew was done by the kindness of a Russian officer last year, and I believe at his own expense.' My friend goes on to say, 'that at the graveyard before the Redan, bones are not only above the ground, but are actually thrown outside the wall, and that he replaced a great many of them himself.' What a contrast is presented to all this in the burial places of our gallant allies, the French. A visit to their one large cemetery which is situated behind the French head-quarters will show this. At the entrance is a gate and a lodge, a good wall surrounding the whole. In the centre stands a large mausoleum, in which the generals and officers of the staff are buried, their names being inscribed outside. On all four side of the ground are smaller mausoleums, which contain the remains of the killed of the different regiments which took part in that memorable siege; the bones of the men being laid in the centre and at the sides those of the officers, whose names are inscribed on the outside. Everything here is in perfect order—and why? Because the French thought fit to send an old soldier to live in the Crimea for the express purpose of keeping in order the graves of his fallen brethren-in-arms; and well he does his work. The question, then, must arise,—"Why should we not do the same?" Is England so callous or forgetful of those who have fallen so gloriously fighting her battles that she will not afford to pay the miserable pittance necessary to insure their graves being kept in order and their bones treated with respect? This is no light matter to be dismissed in silence. Something should at once be done and a competent guardian sent out—not to report on the graves, but to keep them in order, and so prove to other nations, although even now the not will be tardy enough, that it is not the wish of the Government of England that the honoured resting-place of her gallant soldiers and sailors should be exposed to desecration and mutilation for want of a little care, and what must be in any case a most trifling expense, which, were it a hundred times as great, should be incurred for the sake of the national honour and credit. Let one member from his place in Parliament during the coming Session demand, in the name of the country at large, that active measures be taken without further delay to avert the scandal which the present neglect on our part must occasion in the eyes of Europe, and we venture to say that no Government can refuse to do so.—*Gibraltar Chronicle.*

THE TRIAL OF KULLMANN.

(*Times.*)

WURZBURG, *Oct. 20th.*

From 7 in the morning a great crowd had assembled in the street. There were plenty of gendarmes, and the small hall was crowded with people and by representatives of the press. Great emotion was shown when Kullmann was introduced. He was pale, but quiet. The jury which was formed consisted of four Ultramontanes, seven Liberal Catholics and Protestants, and one Jew. The Clerk read the results of the investigation, of which the following is an abstract:—Prince Bismarck arrived in Kissingen on the 4th of July for the water cure, and lodged at Dr. Diruff's. He usually drove out between 1 and 2, always attended by a great crowd. On Monday, the 13th of July, he drove out in an open carriage. Shortly after he had left the yard, and while he was turning towards a bridge, a young man sprang from out of the crowd and fired at his head at about a step and a half distance, but, missing the head, the shot struck the right hand raised to salute the crowd. There were two wounds, one, caused by the grazing of the bullet, very near to the pulse artery, as also a slight scratch on the tip of the nose and some gunpowder in the face. From the first wound Bismarck had not wholly recovered on the 12th of August. The perpetrator was seized and confessed his name to be Eduard Kullmann. He was 20 years of age, the son of a fishmonger in Neustadt, Magdeburg, and became a cooper's apprentice to a man named Welsch in 1872. He travelled about as a working hand, and was employed in Tangermünde, Berlin, Charlottenburg, Salzwedel and Magdeburg. He was in Salzwedel from March till July, 1873, and in Magdeburg from August, 1873, till May, 1874. From his youth upward he had been revengeful and irreligious. He had practised shooting. In Charlottenburg he stabbed his fellow apprentice with a knife in a rage. He had two similar affairs in Salzwedel and Magdeburg, and was thereupon imprisoned for three months. In Salzwedel he became a member of a Roman Catholic Society, his main object, probably, being to procure cheap and good cigars. He listened there to exciting sermons from Pastor Stoermann, and read Ultramontane papers on the Jesuit law and the Prussian May laws, principally the measures against the priesthood. He was heard to say such things as "Bismarck is a Liberal rascal and Philistine." He is the same "Revolutionist from above." He said, further, "If the pastor were to be imprisoned the sergeant will fall and I too." He bought the pistol for the attempt, saying, "This thing has its aim. Before I die another will die." He travelled in May, 1874, from Magdeburg to Berlin after saying he sought for Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck had just left for Varzin, and Kullmann, who remained working in Berlin and Potsdam, said "My hand is destined to do something else." When he read about Prince Bismarck's journey to Kissingen he suddenly went there too. He walked most of the way. On the evening of the 11th of July he arrived in a village a few miles from Kissingen, and on the 12th in Kissingen. On his way he had loaded the pistol. The 12th being a Sunday, he would not shoot, saying it was a sacred day for Catholics. He spent the night in the open fields. On the 13th he waited before Bismarck's lodging from 11.30 to 1.30. After being arrested, he confessed that he had resolved to kill Bismarck, and was sorry he had not succeeded. He know that he risked death. He said prison or death was indifferent to him. He denied having any accomplice. His motives were the Ecclesiastical Laws. Personally he had no hatred for Bismarck. He hated him only as a politician. He had never repeated the deed. The prosecuting counsel accused Kullmann of "having intentionally and after deliberation attempted murder," and insisted on calling 30 witnesses, notwithstanding the former confession of Kullmann. Kullmann answered freely, and admitted that he had made attacks with the knife on his fellow-apprentices. He attributed one of these to his being called a Catholic hypocrite. He read, as a member of a Catholic Society, Ultramontane papers, such as the *Germania*, and he hated Bismarck as a persecutor of the Church and the clergy. He went to Berlin with the resolution to kill him. He avowed all about his journey to Kissingen, and acknowledged having loaded the pistol shown to him with two bullets, fearing Bismarck would escape. On Sunday, the 12th of July, he did not go to confession, because it would not help him to carry out his resolution. He told freely the story of the attempt itself. He aimed at the head, thinking Bismarck wore a shirt of mail. He would not fail as another did in 1868. He knew he was committing a crime, but did not then trouble much about it. Now he knew better. He attacked Bismarck because he was the cause of the conflict in Germany, though he knew the conflict would not end by Bismarck's death. The first witnesses were Bismarck's footman in Kissingen, Schmidt, and his valet Niedergesaess. Several unimportant witnesses followed, including a man who went with Kullmann to Kissingen and spoke with him. Policeman Roberts, of Berlin, who seized Kullmann after the act, stated that when confronted with Prince Bismarck he almost burst out laughing. This Kullmann strongly denied. Kullmann told the witness, without being questioned, that he was not sent by the Catholic Association at Salzwedel. Dr. Diruff, Prince Bismarck's physician at Kissingen, said he never knew a man whose life had been in imminent danger to be so calm as Bismarck was after the attempt. One of the wounds, that near the pulse artery, narrowly escaped being dangerous. A deposition by Bismarck's physician at Varzin was read. It was dated last Saturday, and stated that the Prince was still tired when he wrote, feeling much pain at the place where he was wounded.

At this point the Court adjourned for two hours.

The sitting was resumed at 3 o'clock. The witness, Dr. von Frangue, from Kissingen, said that, according to Wuerflein, a gunmaker from Schweinfurt, a man could be killed by Kullmann's pistol and bullets, even at a distance of 30 feet. A witness named Bauer, a landscape gardener, said the pistol was heavily charged, and proved it by narratives of experiments he had made. To the Gendarme Riess, Kullmann had said even Bishops were imprisoned. Gendarme Shither stated that Kullmann had said there would be others after him who would do the same thing. Kullmann denied that. He had only said there could be others. Witness said Kullmann had said Bismarck would be killed in ten years. His schoolmaster from Magdeburg, Funke, said that Kullmann, as a boy nine years old, was very resolved and obstinate, but of normal mental constitution. Welsch, from Magdeburg, a master-cooper, gave him a good character. Kullmann had had a pistol. He suspected Kullmann of stealing. Jenrich, a master-cooper from Salzwedel, said Kullmann became religious in that town and went to the Catholic Association. He quarrelled about politics and religion. The more he frequented the Association, the more he conversed about such topics. Kullmann received from Pastor Stoermann one thaler to send to his (Kullmann's) brother. Kullmann denied that. Jenrich insisted that Kullmann had told him so. Muller, a cigar-maker from Salzwedel, said Kullmann had said to him, in case of a religious war, the 14 millions of Catholics would surely put down the 20 millions of Liberals. A witness named Maisener, a locksmith of Magdeburg, said that Kullmann, reading a book, "The Jesuits; or, the End Justified the Means," exclaimed, "This book originated with Bismarck or the Liberal party." It contained mere lies, as Kullmann added now. Judge Debon, from Kissingen, stated what Kullmann, after being seized, had confessed. Bismarck had said to Kullmann, "It were not well that countrymen should shoot at each other." Witness had not found any abnormal features in Kullmann's character. He had been cold and apathetic. A physician named Von Fabrice, who had examined Kullmann, declared him sound in body and mind before, during, and after the deed. His will had been free. The mental disease of Kullmann's mother was nothing to do with him. It was caused by poverty. The accused's counsel, Gerhardt, remarked that Kullmann's grandfather had committed suicide. A physician named Vogt declared Kullmann to be sound in mind and not unintel

BUFFOONS.

(Liberal Review.)

The clown of the theatre and the jester of the circus have many imitators. Like all copyists, the latter do not appear to great advantage. Clown and jester are, for the most part, sensible enough to see wit of other than their own manufacture, and the consequence is that their sayings have occasionally some small amount of point in them. The unprofessional buffoon, on the other hand, imagining that not only is he an excellent actor but a born humourist into the bargain, in addition to retailing jokes which are the products of other men's brains, and which he more or less gracefully passes off as his own, essays to set home-made quips in circulation, and the natural result is that he often becomes one of the very worst kind of bores. Yet many people, strange to say, are exceedingly slow in discovering the fact. Notwithstanding that he is one of the most hollow impostors imaginable, for years he will go on his way rejoicing in the fact that he is generally held to be a very clever and a particularly funny fellow. Even those who should know him best seem to lack the power of seeing through him, and in discovering that, in nine cases out of ten, he is a consummate egotist and a shallow fool. It is the custom to speak of him as an inordinately amusing person, and you are told when you are about to meet him that you are bound to hear him say that which must have the effect of making you laugh consumedly. At the same time it is rarely that you do so. True it is that he treats you to a number of preposterous puns, and relieves himself of various jokes of such a limp character that you would never discover them if they were not accompanied by explosions of laughter, and true it is, further, that, not to be out of the fashion, you inanely grin in concert with him and his auditors. But this sort of thing, as a simple matter of fact, is the reverse of entertaining, and not even the exclamations of a bevy of ladies, who rarely understand or appreciate humour, and the "very goods" of a crowd of male toadies, can make it otherwise. Nor is the tone which he tries to give to all the conversations in which he engages of the most satisfactory nature. He, apparently, labours under the delusion that every subject, sacred, metaphysical, political, social, or otherwise, should be made the vehicle for the introduction by him of anything that is likely to raise a snigger. The pity is that he seems to get people, apparently, to agree with him in his opinion that stale and lame wit, and meaningless word twistings, are much to be preferred before sober argument and well-ordered discourse. Everywhere is to be shown the utmost consideration. At a dinner-table he is invariably made an object of the most flattering attentions, and anything that he chooses to say is greeted with peals of merriment, which are somewhat forced it is true, but which are, probably, none the less flattering to him on this account. He simply sees that he has but to laugh to set the table in a roar, and that he has only to grimace and he is dubbed a heaven-born genius. According to those who make it their business to chaunt his praises, he is so funny, so good-humoured, so witty, so clever, and such a paragon of excellence generally, that the wonder is that he is good enough to throw himself away by remaining amongst the inhabitants of this sublunary world. It is forgotten that many of his own jokes are, practically, insults, and that he has a mortal objection to anyone but himself being permitted an opportunity of making a reputation. It is never exactly known how he came to be considered a funny man, for it is not on record that he has done anything, and it is believed that he would scorn the crime of publishing a jocular book. It is, however, certain that other men of some ability might attempt what he succeeds in doing, but the chances are that, if they did so, they would miserably fail. For one thing, they would be quietly snubbed rather than applauded, and it is likely that if they possessed but a small share of this world's goods they would not be tolerated at all. This circumstance may, perhaps, enable us to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the secret of the buffoon's success. Most frequently he is well-to-do, and often he is influential, and the result is that many of those who applaud him do so for the purpose of obtaining his favour, while the remainder do so because they dislike running a-muck against fashion, and because they have not sufficient strength of mind to enable them to form decided opinions of their own. Thus it is that humbugs are always sustained, and ride roughshod over better men than themselves.

It occasionally happens that the buffoon is not content with semi-public displays, and so avails himself of every opportunity of making an ass of himself in public. He is invited to many public banquets, festive gatherings, and public meetings, solely because it is felt that he will supply the comic part of the entertainment, and it is due to him to say that he rarely tries to disappoint his patrons. He has a somewhat unhappy talent of making fun of himself, but this does not matter much as he is not thin-skinned, and as he differs from sensitive people in one most important respect, viz, that he appears utterly incapable of telling whether a laugh is with or against him. Whenever he is trotted out people settle themselves down to hear something good, and their faith in him remains undiminished even when he has almost reached the end of his speech, and not a single new or original thought has fallen from his lips. He is great on the subject of the ladies, upon whose behalf he is often called upon to speak, which he does in terms that are generally described by penny-a-lining reporters as "felicitous," but which are simply so utterly nonsensical that a sensible person instinctively wonders how a man could have been found willing to make such an exhibition of himself. The faults of the buffoon unfortunately grow upon him, and he is placed in a false position. Thus, as time goes on, his speeches gain in length what they lose in point, and people will persist in regarding his serious utterances as evidences of his unquenchable jocosity, and will laugh at that which is meant rather to make them weep. This is hard upon the buffoon, perhaps, but it is not more than a fitting punishment for a man who is mean enough to make a position by showing to what depths of folly a human being can descend. Buffoonery should be repressed, for it tends to make life a still more serious business than it might otherwise be.

Never make a promise when the power of performing that promise depends on another.

ADVERSITY.—Let the winds and waves of adversity blow and dash around you, if they will; but keep on the path of rectitude, and you will be as firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune.

CURE FOR TRAMPS.—A Hartford man keeps a spade close by his kitchen door, and when ever a tramp comes along and begs for a dinner, he is requested to earn it by digging four feet square in the garden, but the tramp invariably refuses to pay this price.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 13TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal Drug during the past two days has been quiet, but steady, with a small amount of business in progress. Sales of Patna have been effected at irregular prices $606½ to $610 cash. Benares $567½ to $570. The following may be taken as the ruling prices:—Patna $607½ to $610; Benares $572½ to $575, demanded; stock estimated to be 1,350 chests Patna, and 475 chests Benares. Malwa—A large amount of business amounting to about 475 chests has been done at $565 to $570 on credit, the largest portion free of allowance, and at $565 a picul; about 100 chests at $570. Unsold stock 200 chests, holders are firm.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Geelong, for Bombay, London, &c.:—

TEA.

FROM SHANGHAI.

To LONDON.—351 boxes Tea.

SILK.

FROM SHANGHAI.

To UNITED KINGDOM.—81 bales; Pongees 3 cases.

To CONTINENT.—18 bales Silk.

FROM JAPAN.

To UNITED KINGDOM.—48 bales Silk.

To CONTINENT.—10 bales; Waste 9 bales.

FROM HONGKONG AND CANTON.

To UNITED KINGDOM.—187 bales; Silk Piece Goods 22 cases.

To CONTINENT.—14 bales; Cocoons 100 bales; Waste 9 bales.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—4 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share, premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 78 to Tls. 79 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$527½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$134 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$126 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—47½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 79 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/2½ to 4/2¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2¼

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73¾

SALES ON DECEMBER 13TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Brown Sugar, 282 bags, at $3.60, by Chew-foong to local trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.85, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 packages, at $10.50, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

Almonds, 6 bags, at $18.00, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $18.30, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $39.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 5 chests, at $66.00, by Han-chong to travelling trader.

Potatoes Flour, 100 bags, at $1.50, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

CHRISTMAS DELICACIES, PRESENTS, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received their usual very CHOICE SELECTION of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

DELICACIES for the TABLE.

A Fine Assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for PRESENTS.

HANDSOME BOXES, filled with the Choicest BONBONS.

BONBONNIERES, in great Assortment.

CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

MECHANICAL and other TOYS, in great variety, for CHILDREN.

DOLLS, Elegantly Dressed.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCEMEAT.

STILTON CHEESE.

CRACKERS for DINNER TABLES:

ROSE WATER.
COMICAL CONVERSATIONAL.
SURPRISE.
DRUIDS' ORACLE.
BREACH OF PROMISE.
LADIES' PARLIAMENT.
CUPID'S CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS.
GALATEA.
QUEERER THAN EVER,
&c., &c., &c.

FANCY CHOCOLATE, in profuse variety.

FRUIT COMFITS.
ELVA PLUMS.
CRYSTALLIZED DESSERT FRUITS.
WORK BOXES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WRITING CASES.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Carved and Plain.
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Carved and Plain.
LIQUEURS.
DRY SHERRIES.
FINE OLD PORT.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS.
MELLOW SCOTCH WHISKY.
IRISH WHISKY LL.
BRANDIES of various Brands.
CHAMPAGNE, Krug and others.
DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1875.
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

2093 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS,

(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.

For Particulars, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 15th September, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 18 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1639 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Glasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Whereat	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	James Dodds	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do	Titania	England	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Beemah	Blackstone	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hans	Le Moult	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Chinaman		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malay	B. P. Clough	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Japan (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Bangalore (str.)	W. Soames		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Mekong (str.)	Foache		Messageries Maritimes	On 17th inst., at noon.
SAIGON	Asia (str.)	Molsen	Hongkong	Ah Yon	Quick despatch.
CALLAO	Callao	Vidaurrazaga	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
SUAL	Candida	Oviela	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Camus	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Candelaria	Barredo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Lyee-moon (str.)	Stevens	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Golconda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menelaus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 14th inst.
Do.	Hankow (str.)	Symington	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW	Milton (str.)			Gilman & Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AMOY	Marivoles (str.)	Ugalde	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at 6 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS, TAILORS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public that they have received, and are now SHOWING their

NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS,

Selected with care and judgment for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS, and being purchased on very favourable terms, they are enabled to offer them at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LONG CLOTH, OXFORD TWILL, AND REGATTA SHIRTS, With Military and Pleated Fronts.

COLLARS, In the New Shapes.

UNDER VESTS AND PANTS, In Lambswool, Merino, and other makes.

SOCKS, In Lisle Thread, Merino, Lambswool, and Balbriggan.

CHRISTY'S CELEBRATED FELT, SILK, DRAB SHELL, AND OPERA HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS of DAWSON & SON'S best makes.

A Nicely Assorted STOCK OF SCARVES AND TIES, In Fancy and Plain Colours.

PERFUMERY, JEWELLERY, BRUSHES, COMBS,

And every other ARTICLE requisite for a Gentleman's Toilet.

SAYLE & CO.

Would draw Particular Attention to their NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, made especially for the Climate, and which they are enabled, owing to the very advantageous terms on which they have been purchased at the Home Markets, to make up at considerably Reduced Prices, at the same time guaranteeing a perfect fit, and quick despatch in the execution of all Orders, with which they may be favoured.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, *QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET*, HONGKONG; AND AT SHANGHAI.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.

Apply to MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co., *Plantation Works, Dindigul, Madras Presidency.*

730 1

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW:
W. H. BELL, "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of THEIR NEW GOODS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON.

LADIES' DRESSES, In "HOME SPUN" and other new Materials.

LADIES' PARIS TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

CLOTH JACKETS AND MANTLES, Plain and Trimmed with Fur.

RICH BLACK SILKS, In Grograin and Duchesse.

PLAID SHAWLS AND AUSTRIAN BLANKETS For Chair Rugs.

THE UNIQUE BODICE AND "MARIE STUART" CORSET.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING, AND HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

1274 Hongkong, 26th October, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. RODDERER GLADIATEUR, Pints.
Krug, Red Seal, do.
DE SE. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.

BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.

HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANNISBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.

CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER OUBLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY.
Do.
JULES HORIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AYR GIN, in Square Bottles.

Apply to E. CHASTEL, *No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED, *Ex S. S. "Vasco da Gama,"*—

CALIFORNIA APPLES.
Do. CHEESE.
Oregon Champagne CYDER.
Golden Gate Baker's Extra FLOUR.
Best Quality White American BEANS.
Ex S. S. "Deucalion,"—
Stockholm TAR.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1918 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A CARGO of Best MANILA HARDWOOD including LOGS, 96 feet long and 26 inches square, to arrive per French Barque *Amiral Devouex*," shortly expected from the Philippine Islands.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1850 Hongkong, 9th November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED, *Per German Steamer "Sylvia."*

PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. Do. Do. BEEF.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1896 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & CIE'S BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.

COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.

CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Chalons.

Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO-NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "KWANG-TUNG," Captain [illegible], will leave for the above Ports on the 14th inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2069 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR," Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY next, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M. Passengers will be taken at 2.30 P.M. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

2070 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "ASIA," Captain Molsen, will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON, *Kwong Hing Shop, Praya West.*

tf 2063 Hongkong, 9th December, 1874.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Steamship "MILTON," expected daily from Saigon, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 2047 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, *Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for* HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "MENELAUS" will be despatched on or about the 14th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

2039 Hongkong, 5th December, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON" will be despatched on or about the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

2065 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Clipper Ship "MALAY," B. P. Clough, Master, will have early despatch as above. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2080 Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

FOR SUAL.

THE Spanish Barque "CANDIDA," Oyieta, Master, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2073 Hongkong, 11th December, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Barque "FERDINAND BRUMM," 830 Tons, Captain Voss, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2055 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque "CHINAMAN," having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2053 Hongkong, 8th December, 1874.

FOR CALLAO *(Direct.)*

THE Peruvian Clipper Ship "CALLAO," Captain Vidaurrazaga, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd December, and would take some light Cargo at a Cheap Freight. Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1833 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR LONDON,

THE A 1 British Barque "MATHILDA ATHELING," Whereat, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, OR THOMAS & MERCER, *Canton.*

tf 1706 Hongkong, 16th October, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK. *(To follow the "Hopewell.")*

THE A 1 British Ship "BEEMAH," Captain Blackstone, will load here and at Whampoa as above. For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1715 Hongkong, 19th October, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship "MORNING LIGHT," 2,37 7 Tons, Captain Chaston, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1535 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Bark "ARDENT," Robert Glasper, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "CANDELARIA," Barredo, Master, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 2046 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "TITANIA," Captain England, will load here and at Whampoa, (also at Macao, if sufficient inducement,) and will have early despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2000 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig "VILLA DE RIVADAVIA," Captain Camus, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co.

tf 1969 Hongkong, 30th November, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark "HANS," Captain Le Moult, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1834 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Ship "KINFAUNS CASTLE," James Dodds, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, OR DEACON & Co., *Canton.*

tf 1889 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE [illegible] Screw Steamer "OCEAN," built on the Clyde, classed 90 A 1, of 2,000 Tons Carrying Capacity; 160 Horse power; with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1807 Hongkong, 31st October, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,* CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike those adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every Article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS IN HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN, and by whom ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwang-tung*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Ly-ee-moon*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 11.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Shanghai.—Per *Hankow*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per steamer *Consolation*, to-morrow, the 15th inst., at 11.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

For Manila.—Per *Villa de Rivadavia*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Thales*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Arratoon Apcar*, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*MEIKONG*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France); to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 17th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 16th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 17th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES*" *PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*JAPAN*" will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*JAPAN*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th December, 1874.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable on "Paid" Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*

General Post-Office, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADR

Extracts.

THE MOON AND THE MAID.

A daffodil-tinted moon,
Stood in a cloudless sky,
One windless eve in June,
And glittered like an eye
Where the purest love is seen,
Full-lighted from a heart,
Where never a care has been
Its peace and joy to part.

I thought that the silent moon
Was like a maid I knew,
Who perished, alas! too soon,
As rides a drop of dew
The night has laid on a rose,
On which the sunlight streams,
While the loving south wind blows,
And tells it into dreams!

That moon like the maiden seemed
So pallid, pure, and still;
On my face it calmly beamed—
I felt its splendour fill
Mine eyes, and the tears began
To rise and warmly flow;
Slowly and freely they ran,—
Ran with a silvery glow.

I have thought that moon appeared
To tell me of the dead,—
To solace my heart long seared,
To tint the tears I shed.
I faintly saw in its face,
My loved and poor dead maid;
Round whose lips a nameless grace,
And changeless lustre played!

CHRISTAIN BURIAL.

With the introduction of Christianity the practice of cremation died out, and by the fourth century seems to have become quite extinct. This may have been partly owing to the Jewish origin of Christianity, but is probably in greater measure due to the widespread belief in an immediate Second Advent. Many if not all of the early Christians believed that the bodies which they committed to the earth would be raised and purified from the stains of mortality in the day of the Resurrection. It need hardly be said that this is in direct opposition to the teaching of First Corinthians, chap. xv., where we are emphatically told that we do not know with what bodies the dead shall be raised. The experience of ages has taught men the true meaning of that sublime passage. Swift and sure is the decay of our mortal vestment, whether we committed it to the devouring flame or to the corrupting earth. A hundred years hence will not matter which we chose. The atoms which have composed our body will have dissolved in a thousand directions, will have taken new forms, will have become part, it may be, of other organisms. That which we now call our body is made up of what in bygone ages may have been part of the body of our forefather. Nature is economic of her materials, and uses them many times. But the spiritual body which we look to receive is different from the natural body. In the Resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. The distinctions of mortality are lost; we have borne the image of the earthly, but then we shall bear the image of the heavenly. It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but at least we shall not be shut any more in this prison of the senses, hampered and fettered by bodily conditions. Secure in this belief, we contemplate without fear the inevitable dissolution of our decaying flesh; we watch its atoms lost in the ocean of matter, as our breath is lost in the ocean of air; for the physical laws by which this kaleidoscopic whirl of atoms and organisms is governed are but expressions of the will of Him who has promised an immortality of joy, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive what He hath prepared for them that love Him.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

SOCIETY IN INDIA.

Society everywhere in India labours under very great disadvantages, and varies very much according to the character of its ever-changing leaders. Sir Emerson Tennet has observed that it is "unhappily the tendency of small sections of society to decompose when separated from the great vital mass, as pools stagnate and putrify when cut off from the invigorating flow of the sea;" and he adds that the process is variable, so that a colonial society which is repulsive to-day may be attractive to-morrow, or a contrary change may take place with one or two departures or new arrivals. The same holds good in India: and though Indian society can boast of some superiority to colonial (a superiority which is amusingly asserted on board mail-steamers), it has very great defects of its own, and in certain circumstances degenerates into the intolerable. One tendency of life in India is to create an immense amount of conceit, and to make men assume airs of superiority, not because of any superiority of mind or character, on account of services rendered to the State, but because long residence in the country, or in some particular district of it, has given them such appointments, or the advantage as regards local knowledge. "Then, though military society has many good points, discipline must be observed;" and it was in perfect good faith, and expressing his own opinion as well as that which he believed to be generally entertained, that an old Indian remarked to me, "We don't think much of any one's opinions here until he is a lieutenant-colonel at least." Of course in all countries opinions are often measured by the position of the spokesman; but in Europe that is not much the case as in India, and in our happier climes it is easy to shun the society of snobs, whether social or intellectual, without becoming a social pariah. This social tendency is not corrected, but developed rather than otherwise, by a close bureaucracy such as the India Civil Service—and there is no other element in the community sufficiently strong to correct it; while it is almost justified by the extraordinary effect India has in rapidly producing intense conceit and insufferable presumption among Europeans of a low order of mind and character, whatever classes of the community they may belong to. Nothing struck me more in that country than the contrast between its elevating and even ennobling effects on these Europeans whose minds were above a certain level, and its exactly contrary effects on almost all those who were below that level. What, then, Indian society has specially to struggle against are two apparently opposite tendencies,—a slavish respect for mere position, and for exceptional power and knowledge in particular directions; and, on the other hand, excessive individual conceit and presumption. But these evil tendencies (which, curiously enough, belong also to the Indian native character) are not opposed in any such way as to counteract each other. On the contrary, they are apt to foster and inflame each other; because the old Indian justly sees that he has opposed to him an immense deal of ignorant presumption which ought to be severely repressed, while the democrat and griffin instinctively feel that they are oppressed by an amount of tyrannical old fogyism which would not be allowed to exist in any other country. The more acute English travellers see a little of this state of matters; but everything is made as pleasant as possible to travellers in India with good introductions; and it is necessary to reside for some time in the country in order to understand what an absolute nonentity a man is in himself and how entirely his importance, his accomplishments, his character, his value, and his very *raison d'etre*, depend on the appointment which he holds. I do not at all wonder at that old sergeant in a very out of the way place in the jungle, who, on being asked what he did there, answered, with some surprise, "Why, sir, I fills the situation." In Anglo-India you not only fill the situation, it is the situation that fills you, and makes you what you are, and without which you would immediately collapse.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

RELIGION OF THE FORMOSANS.

The religion they profess takes the form of the grossest materialism. They believe that the world is governed by a good and an evil spirit, each of whom is constantly striving for the mastery; and that both are to be propitiated by presents and sacrifice. The priesthood is monopolised by women, who combine fortune-telling with their sacerdotal duties, and exercise supreme power over their votaries by trading on their superstitious fancies, at the same time that they retain their hold over their affections by encouraging them, in the names of their gods, to give full vent to their passions.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A CURIOUS COFFEE-HOUSE.

Of all the queer ways by which men have immortalised their names, there are not many queerer than that by which a certain Mr. Lloyd appears to have done it, and to have done it most effectually. Little or nothing is known of this worthy, except that some time during the last century he kept a coffee-house in or near Abchurch Lane; and as he had the good fortune to be largely patronised by shipowners and captains, "Lloyd's Coffee-house," or the abbreviated "Lloyd's," came in course of time to be the recognised rendezvous for all who were in any way interested in shipping matters. Mr. Lloyd died nobody knows exactly when, and his coffee-house has long since disappeared; but his name still shines in letters of brass at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange, and is familiary known in the utmost ends of the earth. So curiously has the name of the lucky coffee-house keeper come to be identified with shipping interests, that it has in many instances been adopted by various Continental associations; while it is said that there are still people who believed that he is the great potentate in shipping matters, and who occasionally write to "Lloyd, London."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

GERMAN SUPERSTITION.

In the Hartz mountains, and on the Rhine, there are so-called Judas fires; in South Germany, and particularly the Bavarian Highlands, we find the Easter and St. John's fires. The former are lighted on Easter Eve, at the time when the resurrection is considered to have been accomplished. On the 23rd of June the mountains are blazing with the midsummer fires. Some days previously boys go about from house to house collecting wood, and singing—

If hard as honest man doth live,
A faggot he will gladly give;
Two faggots and two sticks, that so,
Our fire may bravely glare and glow!

Every household must contribute its share, or else the bauerin will find her hearth unproductive during the year. The flame itself possesses prophetic, saving, healing, and consecrating powers. Its bright foretells the growth of the next crop of flax; whoever jumps over the fire will not suffer from sunstroke, rheumatism, or fever throughout the year. It is a universal custom to drive sick cattle either over the smouldering embers, or else through the flame, in order to restore them to health, and to preserve them from witchcraft, accident, and pestilence. But the most important ceremony is when the youths and maidens leap through the fire, for that is a matter of heart and hand. The mere invitation is a public sign of wooing, and acceptance shows that the suitor is favourably received. One, who already feels pretty certain of his reception, approaches the maiden of his choice, clasps his hands, and sings—

Above my head, below my head,
My hat I gaily swing,
The girl that I love, now with me,
Through the fire must spring!

If he receives her hand as a token that she is willing to go through fire with him, as well as through life, the couple run hand-in-hand towards the flame, and attempt to spring over or through it. A successful spring is a sure sign that the two young people belong to one another; their love has been hallowed by fire. But should one chance to fall or stumble, something will probably cause their separation. The flickering or smoking of the fire signifies trials are in store for the newly-formed alliance; but when the flames rise up high and clear during their leap, or crackle as though rejoicing over the agile pair, then the future life may be commenced at once in peace and security, for the midsummer fire has foretold prosperity.—*All the Year Round.*

Insurances.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 26th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital $1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris ... $1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris $1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 33⅓ % on all Marine Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 % on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1043 Hongkong, 15th November, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £20,000 on any one risk.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

833 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on the premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... 1 "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... 1 "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 1865

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON, jun., & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th December, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400lbs		108.00 a $114.50
" 28 a 32	"	111.00 a 119.50
" 32 a 42	"	120.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.75 a 1.85
" 8 lbs	"	1.97 a 2.00
" 9 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64 x 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 64 x 66	"	2.45 a 2.60
" 68 x 60	"	2.85 a 3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 2.65
" 40 "	"	3.65 a 3.60
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 2.05
" 24 " & 35 " 8 lbs	"	2.15 a 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.80 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.60 a 3.55
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	6.00 a 6.25
CHINTZ	"	1.85 a 1.00
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Genoine, 22 "	"	0.16 a 0.18
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.70
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	10.00 a 10.20
" " Assorted	"	9.40 a 9.50
" HH Scarlet	"	9.85 a 9.90
" " Assorted	"	9.40 a 9.45
CAMLETS, SSS	"	15.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.83
" S	"	19.00 a 19.50
" BB	"	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, DD	"	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.60 a 3.85
" Hoop	"	3.50 a 4.75
" Bar	"	3.35 a 3.40
" Wire	"	3.50 a 3.75
LEAD	"	6.50 a 7.75
STEEL, English	per "	4.70 a 4.75
" Swedish	"	4.80 a 4.90
TIN, Malacca	per picul	24.25 a 25.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.10 a 8.40
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a 26.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	320.00 a —
" American	"	222.50 a —
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.00 a 13.00
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Tientsin	"	14.50 a 15.10
" Tungchow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 13.50
ALUM	"	1.50 a 1.75
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.50 a 5.00
" Black	"	3.00 a 3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 2.00
" " mill cleaned	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila	"	2.25 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.25 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.00 a 6.25
COALS, Australian	per ton	—
" English steam	"	13.00 a 14.00
" American Anthracite	"	—
" Sydney	"	30.00 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.50 a 3.60
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.00 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.50 a 4.80
PEPPER, White	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Black	"	13.00 a 13.10
BETEL NUT	"	3.50 a 4.25
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.80 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	17.00 a 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.50 a 2.10
" Siam	"	2.00 a 2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.10 a 1.25
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs		6.25 a 6.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pel.	1.30 a 1.55
" California	"	2.30 a 2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.00 a 6.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.00 a 3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.80
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a 15.75
PEAS, White	"	1.60 a 1.90
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.35
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.85
MUSHROOMS	"	65.00 a 70.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Cut	"	2.70 a 3.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	9.50 a 11.50
" " " middle	"	7.75 a 8.20
" " " small	"	5.20 a 5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	7.50 a 8.20
BEES WAX, Japan	"	12.00 a 12.55
" Hankow	"	79.00 a 80.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Alaska	Van Sive	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	*On shore*
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Matavish	Brit. str	2153	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Asia	H. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Carrisbrooke	Scott	Brit. str	875	Sun Cheong & Co	
Consolation	T. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Ah-yon	Swatow, &c.
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	832	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Foiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hankow	Symington	Brit. str	2200	Siemssen & Co	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Clay	Brit. str	1850	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwang	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonore		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Little Ou		Brit. str	70	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Lord Stevens	D. Stevens	Brit. str	61	Birley & Co	Yokohama
M. Ugalde	M. Ugalde	Span. str	202	Remedios & Co	Amoy
Pekin	J. M. Reyner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Rhode		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Norna					
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Macao
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Saltee	Garcia	Brit. str	252	Landstein & Co	Saigon
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Toilai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottong	Cullen	Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Ardent	K. Glasper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Allin	Brit. sch	1709	Order	
Virginia		Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Callao	A. Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Candelaria	Don Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Manila
Candida	Oviets	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Sual
Carricks	Carr	Brit. sh	916	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Olyphant & Co	New York
Civiale	Brook	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	Bangkok
Comet	Bray	Sur. sh	1157	Captain	
Conetance	James Edwards	Brit. bk	350	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Dan	Holberg	Swed. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	Bangkok, &c.
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	246	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castellanos	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ferdinand Bremm	A. P. Foss	Ger. bk	754	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Amr. sh	1156	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Guam	Calder	Brit. bk	298	Borneo Co. Limited	Saigon
Hamilton	Rose	Amr. sh	1262	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Jacobine	Hohlmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	350	Captain	
Mazie H.	Balson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila, &c.
Mahyar	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Marina	F. Jean	Brit. bk	669	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Maria y Vicente		Span. bk	384		
Mathilda Atheling	Whereat	Brit. bk	676	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	357	Olyphant & Co	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	701	Chinese	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	Captain	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tain	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
S. R. Cham Roara	M. S. Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Stefano	Meloslavich	Aus. bk	857	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	
Therese	Jansen	Ger. bk	412	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Vesta	R. Dirks	Ger. bk	235	Melchers & Co	
Vidal	Rondeau	Fren. bk	709	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Witch	Murray	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Windhover	Findlay	Brit. bk	546	Captain	London
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	288	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

† *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
‡ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Annie Gray	More	Brit. sh	726	Rozario & Co	
Cyma	Captain	Brit. sh	983	Captain	Manila, &c.
Caroline	Thos. Laidman	Brit. bk	395	Bourjau & Co	
Corinne					
HMS	Le Moult	Ger. bk	320	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Kinfauns Castle	Jas. Dodds	Brit. sh	799	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Kvik	Thomson	Brit. bg	187	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
CANTON					
Chen-jui		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.	Customs Chop	
Demerara					
Ngan-tuu	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sai-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Choe	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-inn	Le Buek	H.I.C.M.	oor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
In port on 6th December, 1874.					
Concordia	J. L. da Silva	Port. bk	226	J. E. d'Almeida	
Fangh Balaugh	Rute	Ger. bk	278	Eb. H & Co	Batavia, &c.
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun	Port. bk	311	A. A. de Mello & Co	
Spark ‡		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Sunk

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
SWATOW.					
In port on 8th December, 1874.					
Albert Victor	McLauchlan	Brit. bk	384	E. Vincent & Co	
Lochbulig	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Pyrmont	Diedricksen	Ger. bk	423	Dircks & Kruger	
Fresto	Irgens	Dut. bk	330	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
AMOY.					
In port on 7th December, 1874.					
Adeline	Timmsin	Ger. sch	134	Pasedag & Co	Chefoo
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	209	Pasedag & Co	
Burton Stather	Carphin	Brit. bk	421	Boyd & Co	
China	Rose	Ger. sch	178	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Englet	Nicol	Brit. bk	592	Boyd & Co	
Fatte Moombarruck	Pfeiffer	Brit. bk	364	Brown & Co	
Iris	Schaechtel	Ger. sch	213	Pasedag & Co	
Junno	Nielsen	Ger. bk	259	Pasedag & Co	Samarang
Marie	Johanns